

<p>89-337163/46 A23 ASAHI CHEMICAL IND KK</p>	<p>ASAH 01.04.88 *JO 1252-640-A</p>
<p>OI.04.88-JP-078242 (09.10.89) C08g-18/44 C08g-81</p>	<p>A0726</p>
<p>Aromatic polyamide-polycarbonate block copolymer - useful for elastomeric moulding compsns. C89-149580</p>	<p>i = 0-10 on average. USE/ADVANTAGE</p>
<p>The block copolymer has ave mol. wt. 10,000-500,000 and comprises units formula (I) and (II):</p>	<p>The copolymer is useful for moulding parts of motor cars, general machines, pneumatic equipment etc. The copolymer has superior heat resistance, light resistance, anti-hydrolysis property and oil resistance as thermoplastic resin endowed with an elastomeric nature.</p>
$\left(\text{R}1\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CO} \right)_n - \text{R}1\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CR}2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CO} \right)_1 - \left(\text{R}1\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CO} \right)_n - \text{R}1\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CR}2\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CNArNC} \left(\text{I} \right)$ <div style="margin-left: 350px;"> $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ </div>	<p>EXAMPLE An aliphatic polycarbonate diol was prepd. from 1,6-hexanediol (236g), 1,5-pentanediol (208g), metallic sodium (0.92g) and diethylcarbonate (236g) by reacting them at 95-200°C stepwise. Polycarbonate diol thus prepd. (200g) and succinic anhydride (19.1g) were reacted at 130°C for 2 hrs., so that polycarbonate with carboxyl gps. at both mol. terminals was obtd.</p>
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ \quad \\ (\text{R}3\text{CNArNC}) \\ \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array} \quad \text{(II)}$	<p>Aromatic polyamide/polycarbonate block copolymer was obtd. by reacting the polycarbonate prepd. as above (40g) adipic acid (8.7g) sulpholanic acid (230g) and diphenyl-methane-4,4'-diisocyanate (19.2g) in the presence of 1-phenyl-3-methyl-2-phosphorene-1-oxide 0.16g at 165°C for 3 hrs. (4ppW19ETDwgNo0/0). J01252640-A</p>
<p>R1 = 2-12C aliphatic glycolic acid residue; R2 and R3 = 2-12C aliphatic or aromatic dicarboxylic acid residue; Ar = aromatic diisocyanate residue. n = 4-100 on ave and</p>	

<p>89-337164/46 A13 D22 E32 (A60 A92) KOBA/01.04.88 KOBAYASHIT *JO 1252-641-A</p>	<p>A(8-M2, 12-P1, 12-S1A) D(9-A1A) E(31-P2B)</p>
<p>01.04.88-JP-078091 (09.10.89) C08j-09/22 Disinfected polystyrene foam prodn. - by mixing silver ion-contg. zeolite with polystyrene beads during preforming C89-149581</p>	<p>A0727</p>
<p>Prodn. comprises mixing zeolite contg. Ag ions with polystyrene expandable beads in wt. ratio of 1 to 30% during prefoaming. USE/ADVANTAGE - The polystyrene foam is used as containers for fruits, fish and perishables. The zeolite contg. Ag ions is easily and uniformly mixed with polystyrene beads, to provide polystyrene foam having sufficient sterility. In an example, Zeolite (20g) contg. Ag ions is mixed. with polystyrene expandable beads (100g) and they are thoroughly stirred so that the zeolite is attached to the surface of the polystyrene expandable beads. The treated polystyrene expandable beads are then moulded. (2pp Dwg.No.0/0)</p>	

XP 214 89 61